

the enlistment of boys for the Naval service, which was twice read and committed.

The unfinished business at the time of the last adjournment was then resumed, viz: the motion to reject the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Wrentham, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After some debate and sundry motions to supersede that action and all the motions relating to it on the table, was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, viz: yeas 140—nays 73.

Mr. Owen moved that the rules of the House be suspended so as to allow him to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, ought not to be entertained by Congress.

And be it further Resolved, That in case any petitions praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid on the table without reading.

This motion was decided in the negative—yeas 100, nays 115. Two thirds would have been necessary to suspend the rule. Mr. Patton called up the motion made by him on Friday to reconsider the vote by which a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Adams, Mr. Bouldin, and Mr. Hammond took part. Before any question was taken the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 22d.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Patton's motion to reconsider the vote of Friday, referring to the Committee on the District of Columbia the petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, in the District, presented by Mr. Briggs of Mass.

Mr. Granger of New York, took the floor, and briefly protested against the manner in which these petitions had been confounded with the abolitionists of the North; supported the right to petition, as a constitutional right, and indicated those who sustained the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, from the epithet applied to them by some gentlemen in the debate, of *murderers*. He mentioned among other things, a fact which, he said, seemed to be forgotten by others of his colleagues, that the popular branch of the Legislature of New York, in 1829, by a large majority, embracing men of both political parties, and men of as much intelligence and worth, as could be found in any similar body in the United States, passed a resolution declaring it to be competent for the Congress of the United States to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. He asked gentlemen if the charge of murder could be made against this body of men? If no one else dared to vindicate them from the charge, he would. Who next were found among the denounced? The ladies. He did not refer to the propriety of their interference; and he admitted that when they brought their power to bear, they might be fearful disturbers of men's repose. The Friends also, who had petitioned Congress on the subject, were noticed by Mr. G. in complimentary terms. Mr. G. admitted, however, if Congress had the Constitutional right to legislate on this subject within the district, of which he entertained great doubt, it was altogether inexpedient under present circumstances, to exercise it. He wished the petition to go to a committee, and a report to be made, corresponding with the views of the southern gentlemen, and stated that they should then have his vote fearlessly in his favor. But to restrain the right of petition and the right of discussion was what he did not expect to hear proposed by those professing to believe as he believed, that discussion was to be left free, when reason was left free.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania rose, with a faint hope of reconciling the House to the adoption of the course which would meet the views of all quarters of the House. The object of reconsideration, he said, was to reject the petition, but believing that a rejection would not reach the evil, nor attain the object of gentlemen who supported it, he would venture to suggest a resolution for the purpose which he would offer when it was in order. He was, he said, prepared to offer and vote for the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the holding of slaves is a right clearly recognized by the constitution of the United States, whose policy does not forbid it, as the legitimate subject of individual property and source of political influence and power, and all attempts to interfere with or molest them in its exercise or enjoyment, are impolitic, unconstitutional, and unjust.

Mr. Ingersoll, in the course of his remarks, went into a very full discussion of subjects relating to the general question of slavery, but having no connection with the question before the House. The Chair reminded him that he was not in order, and he hastened to bring his remarks to a close.

Mr. Mann of New-York, followed.—Thus far he had, he said, left the debate to those who seemed most desirous of continuing it, and he had now risen only for the purpose of replying to his colleague (Mr. Granger). That gentleman remarked that it had been forgotten that the Legislature of New-York, in 1828, passed a resolution declaring of the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. Having had the honor to be a member of the Legislature at that time, while his colleague was not (for the reason that he was a candidate for the office of Governor), he felt bound to notice his remarks.

On referring to the Journal of that body he found that there were four members at the same time, and who then and usually acted with him. Their votes and his vote, on the occasion, accorded with the vote which he should give on the question now before the House, and would be in opposition to the vote of his colleague. The resolution was adopted, by what means, he should not say, in one branch of the Legislature. But it was a concurrent resolution, and in going to the other house, went to the place talked of yesterday, by the gentleman from Massachusetts—to the town of the Capulets. With these explanations, his colleague might have all the benefit he derived from his argument. He had hoped that all party considerations would be kept out of this debate; but he could see the

object of his colleague. Being up, he would in a few words, explain his views on the question before the house. He was opposed to meddling, either directly, or indirectly, in any shape, with slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. We entered into a compact when we formed the constitution, not to meddle with it. He would live up to the agreement, though the heavens fell. He would live by it and die by it.

Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, after thanking the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingersoll, for his kind and honorable proffer to the South, made undoubtedly with a view to tranquilize the public mind of the South and her representatives here on this subject, added, that he was sorry to say the mode he presented of effecting this object, fell far short of his expectations, and far short of his object in view. It was proposed to acknowledge that Congress had no right to interfere with the subject of slave property. Was that a boon? Had we come to this, that we were obliged to look to Congress for a pledge to give us that protection which was guaranteed by the constitution? It showed how rapid had been the strides of assumption and fanaticism towards their object, for a gentleman to rise here, in his place, and solemnly promise to guaranty to the Southern States, rights which the constitution secured to them. Mr. R. expressed his gratification at hearing from all quarters the strongest avowals of hostility towards those who would disturb the peace of the South, but was sorry to find that they evaded every vote as they came to it, which could secure its tranquility. He hoped the House would meet the question and decide it. A declaration to the effect that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia would quiet the south, but nothing short of that. If the House entertained a contrary opinion it was time for the South to know it. Not that it would sever the Union. He trusted it would not. But it would be time for the South to demand such an amendment to the Constitution as would settle the question. He wished to know the worst. He would not consent, by a reference, to leave in doubt, this vital question. If it was smothered now, it would spring up another time. Could Congress pass an *ex post facto* law in the District of Columbia? This was not a petition to give the District the power of Emancipation, but to manumit. Where was the authority of Congress, even in this enslaved District, to take private property? Yet this was the proposition of the petition. No one here would say that you could take it without compensation, and where was the law or power to compensate. Congress had power to take private property for public uses, when the Government had occasion to use it; but it would not be contended that government would take property not to use, but to annihilate it. If property of this sort be taken "with just compensation," the United States, becomes for the time being, a slaveholder. If they can buy, they can sell. If they can emancipate, they can fix the condition of the slave after his emancipation? Was he to be free,—to sit in Council, in the jury box—to elect and to be elected to all offices? In one word, was he to be free, or to add another to the anomalous class of people now inhabiting the District who were neither slaves nor free?

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Wise of Va. Mr. Jones of Va. followed, all maintaining that it was requisite for Congress, at this juncture, to pass a declaratory resolution to the effect that Congress had no power, constitutionally, to abolish slavery in this district. Mr. Beardsley advocated a different course, and pointed out to southern gentlemen the danger of adhering to their position—not hesitating to declare that they would find themselves in a minority. He asked then why they would not be content with a course which had, hitherto, been thought adequate to the occasion—the disposition of the petitions by laying them on the table? This had always been taken as a declaration, by Congress, of their indisposition to meddle with the subject. If the House left this safe ground where they had 180 in their favor to 31 against them, they might find themselves involved in difficulties. He was in favor of the reconsideration, and of the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Owens, of Georgia, which, he said, acknowledged the right of petition and gave the petitioners a hearing, while it afforded the South every security which they could ask.

Mr. Slade took the floor, and moved an adjournment. Of course he has the floor for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23d.

SENATE. Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what number of floating steam Batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the Harbour of New York, together with the estimates of the probable cost of the same. Mr. Ewing having obtained leave, introduced a bill of the same purport, as that which passed the Senate at the last session, to change the organization of the general Post Office, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, so much of the President's Message as relates to Commercial affairs, was referred to the committee on commerce. Several other portions of the Message were referred to the appropriate Standing committees.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain, and on the 3d ballot, Mr. Higbee was chosen by 23 votes out of 38, Mr. Harrison having 14.

HOUSE. Mr. J. Q. Adams gave notice that unless the question of reconsideration of the vote by which the question of the Northern boundary of Ohio was referred to a special Committee of which he was chairman, was taken up and disposed of on that day, he should feel it his duty to call the committee together for the purpose of proceeding to consider the subject.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Slade spoke more than two hours against the motion, and in favor of the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. Mr. Garland of Virginia, followed in reply, and in support of the motion. Mr. Mann of N. York, moved the previous question, which

was sustained by a vote of 104 to 79. The question, shall the main question be now put, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 137, nays 71.

The question of reconsideration was then put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 118, nays 61.

Mr. Owens, for the purpose of preventing the continuance of the discussion on the question to commit, moved, as he said he should do in regard to every similar motion, to lay it on the table. The question not being debatable the yeas and nays were taken upon it, and it was decided in the affirmative, all the members of this State (Mass.) except Mr. Phelps, who was absent voting in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. C. Allen, Anthony, Ashby, Bean, Beal, Beardsley, Beaumont, Bockee, Bell, Boon, Bouldin, Boyce, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, Candler, Carr, Cassey, G. Chambers, Cheney, Chapman, Chapin, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Coles, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Crane, Davis, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dringouze, Dunlap, Effner, Fairfield, Farlin, Forrester, Fowler, French, P. C. Fuller, W. K. Fuller, Gillet, Graves, Haley, J. Hall, Hamer, Hennessee, Hardin, Harlan, S. S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Haynes, Henderson, Heister, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntman, Ingersoll, Ingram, J. Jackson, J. Jarvis, J. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, B. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Killard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, G. Lee, J. Lee, T. Lee, Lo, Lang, Leonard, Loyal, Lucas, A. Mann, J. Mann, Martin, J. Y. Mason, W. Mason, M. S. Mason, May, McKay, McKean, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Mulkenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, F. Pierce, Phelps, Pickney, Renscher, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Shenck, Seymour, A. H. Shepard, Phelps, Shinn, Smith, Spangler, Standifer, Storrs, Southard, Tallaferra, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, Toucy, Turill, Underwood, Vanderpool, Vinton, Wagener, Ward, Washington, Webster; Weeks, L. Williams, S. Williams—144.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, Bailey, Bonn, Borden, Briggs, J. Calhoun, Wm. B. Calhoun, Campbell, J. Chambers, Childs, Claiborne, Clark, Cushing, Denny, Evans, Everett, J. Garland, R. Garland, Glasecock, Graham, Granger, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hammond, Hard, Harper, Hazeltine, Hoar, Hunt, W. Jackson, James, H. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, L. Ley, Lincoln, Love, Lyon, Maury, McComas, Milligan, Morris, Patton, D. J. Pearce, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrow, Pickins, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, W. B. Shepard, Slade, Sprague, W. Thompson, Towns, White, Whittelsey, Wise—67.

So the petition and the motion to commit were ordered to lie on the table. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

SENATE. No business of any importance was transacted.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law, the time of the commencement and close of every succeeding session of Congress.

In the remarks made by Mr. Hendricks the object of which was to equalize the sessions of Congress, in support of his resolution, he stated that the act of March 3d, 1807, was not designed by the constitution, nor had it ever been by law, as the period of the termination of one Congress and the commencement of another; that it had been casually fixed as the day for the assembling of the first Congress, and that the precedent had ever since been followed, but that it was competent for Congress to establish any other day after the 4th of March as the period for the commencement of the term of two years for which each Congress is elected.

Mr. Webster admitted the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Hendricks, but considered that the practice of considering the fourth of March as the period for the commencement and close of the Congressional term, had been established a sort of law, which had been recognized by some of the states, and that on this account it would be difficult to change it. He suggested, however, that the object aimed at could be accomplished by commencing all the sessions on the first Monday of November, and permitting the first session of each Congress to continue until 1st or the middle of April.

Mr. Clayton said there was a difficulty in the way of the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, which was, that some of the States by their Constitutions could not elect their members of Congress until November.

The resolution to inquire was agreed to. Mr. Preston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill concerning cases of appeals, on suits arising out of the revenue laws, with an amendment.

The Senate then proceeded to Executive business, and after a short time, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The time, until one o'clock, was taken up in a discussion relative to the reference of the message from the President of the United States transmitting the constitution of Michigan and other documents to a committee on the Judiciary, and others to a Select Committee. Before concluding the discussion, the House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain, which resulted as follows on the fourth ballot:

Mr. Stockton, 36
Mr. Comstock, 33
Scattering, 10

The House then adjourned until Monday.

A letter received by the Messrs. Topliff, dated New York, Friday, Dec. 23, afternoon, states that the packet ship, "Silvia de Grasse," from Havre, had been telegraphed as below, and it was reported that Mr. Barton was a passenger.

This is not likely; though possible. Mr. Barton was expected to leave Havre in the packet of the 16th. The regular day of sailing of the Silvia de Grasse was the 8th. She may have been detained a few days however.

It is stated in the Savannah Georgian, that JAS. C. TURRILL, last year elected a member of Congress from Georgia, died at Cornersville, on the 1st instant of consumption.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1835.

This is Christmas Day. It was ushered in during the whole of last night, in this city, by the screaming, howling and hooting of boys, the loud bawling and revelry of drunken men, and the continual firing of crackers, pistols and guns—Congress is not in session—Ladies and Gentlemen are making calls upon each other, or are at the Churches—Politicians, who are more for party than country, are speculating and intriguing—the good and great men, those who have so long and manfully breasted a torrent of Executive usurpation and dictation, unequalled and unprecedented, are pondering no doubt upon the past, and looking with concern to the future—Office-hunters are divided in their pursuits, some are giving up in despair of receiving a share of the 'spoils,' some live on 'hope deferred,' but with sickened hearts, while others are calling on the President, lest the favorable impression they suspect they succeeded in making upon his mind at the brilliant party given at the White House last night, may wear off—some are trying their skill at horse riding—some are going out of the city, to Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.—and all seem to be bent upon having a merry Christmas.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 26.

As Congress has not been in session for the last two days, there has been quite a cessation of interesting occurrences at the seat of government. What may be going on at the White House, I cannot say, as I am not on confidential terms with any of the Kitchen Cabinet. But nothing has transpired publicly, which is worthy of record.

The Cabinet Proper, are, it is said, somewhat annoyed at the newspaper expositions, which have been recently made, in relation to certain official communications from Mr. Paegeot to Mr. Forsyth on the 11th of September last. I have before apprised you of the nature of these communications, which contained overtures from the Duc de Broglie of a most amicable character, evincing a sincere desire to arrange the pending difficulties with his government in a manner, which would be strictly honorable to both countries. Notwithstanding the President says in his message, that he has frankly presented to Congress all the circumstances which have occurred, it is very certain that he has omitted to take any notice of those communications made by the French charge. Surely Mr. Forsyth could not have concealed them from General Jackson? He must have slighted them by authority, and could not have taken upon himself the weighty responsibility of discouraging every attempt at a negotiation. You need not be surprised to hear that a call has been made upon the President by the Senate for these suppressed documents.

Gen. Jackson, throughout this controversy, has been actuated by a desire to wring the indemnity from France in such a way that to him and his administration may redound the glory of an apparent triumph. He is not so much desirous of war, I believe, as he is to humble France, by placing her in such a predicament that she can neither refuse the money without dishonor, nor give it without the appearance of having succumbed before the menaces of the *Heros of New Orleans*. As the same time General Jackson has not entirely lost his beligerent spirit, if we may judge from a wish, which he expressed not long since: 'By the Eternal,' said he, rising from his chair, 'I would like to put 1,000 thousand men on board the Pennsylvania, sail into Havre, and rattle the town about their ears. I would see whether they would delay much longer to pay me the indemnity.'

The Michigan question will probably be discussed in the House next week. The Senators from that Territory are here still. One of them a Mr. Norvell was a reporter for the National Intelligencer some years since. He was an opponent of the administration, and a supporter of Mr. Calhoun. He afterwards became Postmaster at Detroit, and then a warm partisan in behalf of the reigning dynasty.

Chief Justice Marshall's opinion of *Woman*.—May I be permitted also in this presence to allude to another trait in his character, which lets us at once into the inmost recesses of his feelings with an unerring certainty. I allude to the high value, in which he held the female sex, as the friends, the companions, and the equals of man. I not only here mean to refer to the courtesy and delicate kindness, with which he was accustomed to treat the sex; but rather to the unqualified respect, with which he spoke of their accomplishments, their talents, their virtues, and their excellencies. The scoffs and jeers of the morose, the bitter taunts of the satirist, and the lighter ridicule of the witty, so profusely, and often so ungenerously, poured out upon transient follies or fashions, found no sympathy in his bosom. He was still further above the common place flatteries, by which frivolity seeks to administer aliment to personal vanity or vice to make its approaches for base purposes. He spoke to the sex, when present, as he spoke of them, when absent, in language of just appeal to their understandings, their tastes, and their duties. He paid a voluntary homage to their genius, and the beautiful productions of it, which now adorn almost every branch of literature and learning. He read those productions with glowing gratitude. He proudly proclaimed their merits, and vindicated on all occasions their claims to the highest distinction. And he did not hesitate to assign to the great female authors of our day, a rank, not inferior to that of the most gifted and polished of the other sex. But, above all, he delighted to dwell on the admirable adaptation of their minds, and sensibilities, and affections to the exalted duties assigned to them by Providence. Their superior purity, their singleness of heart, their exquisite perception of moral and religious sentiment, their mental devotedness, their uncomplaining sacrifices, their fearlessness in duty, their buoyancy in hope, their triumphs in despair, their love, which triumphs most, when most pressed by dangers and difficulties; which watches the couch of sickness, and smooths the bed of death, and smiles even in the agonies of its own sufferings—These were the favorite topics of his confidential conversation; and on these he expatiated with an enthusiasm, which showed them to be present in his daily meditations.—Judge Story's Discourse.

DEATH OF BISHOP EMORY.—It is with sincere regret we announce the sudden death of the Rev. John Emory, D. D. one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop left his residence, which was near Reister's Town, Maryland, about 6 o'clock, on the morning of the sixteenth instant, and proceeded towards Baltimore, as far as the hill a little north of Weaver's tavern, where it is supposed the horse ran away with the carriage, and on passing violently down the hill, a short below Weaver's at a water break, it is believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large stone, which broke the skull, and the brain protruded out.

The horse becoming disengaged from the carriage, continued down the road, and was first discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road, near the bridge, at Owing's mills, who made an effort to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simpson, on approaching the water break discovered the bishop lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's where every kindness and attention was paid to him, and the professional attendance of Doctors Addison and Larsh procured without delay. He expired at a quarter past 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless and continued so until his decease.—Commercial.

Incendiary Publications Detected.—The Grand Jury of Onondaga county, a few weeks since, presented abolitionists and abolition publications as a nuisance which ought not to be tolerated in community. About the same time, the Circuit adjourned its regular sitting, to give place to an anti-abolition meeting, at which various strong and intolerant resolutions were passed against the friends of African emancipation. Mark the result of this endeavoring to excite a spirit of mobocracy against anti-slavery men. Mr. Seelye Wood, the modest and persevering agent of the American Tract Society, was recently in Syracuse, the seat of justice for the county, with a few boxes of the standard volumes of the American Tract Society for sale. Without saying a word about abolition, and not even being an abolitionist, he was suspected of having 'incendiary publications' with him, and a rabble collected and soon damaged and destroyed his books to the amount of about sixty dollars; and yet justice sits as calmly by, as though there had been a mistake at all in this business—as though the rabble had performed a good deed in 'frowning indignantly' upon a miserable fanatic. We conclude the principal actors in this infamous affair, judged that they should be doing their master's business just as well by destroying Baxter's Call, and Allen's Alarm, as they would in destroying Jay's Appeal and Bourne's Picture of Slavery.—New-York Evangelist.

Editors in the Senate. Mr. Niles, Post Master at Hartford, Ct., and formerly Editor of the Hartford Times, has been appointed by Governor Edwards, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith. There are now at least three Editors in the Senate, viz: Mr. Hill, formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot; Mr. Norvell, formerly editor of the Franklin Gazette; and Mr. Niles the gentleman mentioned above. We rejoice at the success of the members of the corps editorial, whether for or against us in politics. The life of an editor is at best a toilsome and profitless one, and it is pleasant enough to those who are still compelled to 'roll in the ranks,' to see members of the profession occasionally called to high places in the land. Mr. Everett recently elected Governor of Massachusetts, was for many years an editor. Phil. Inquirer.

THE GLOBE GIVES UP MISSISSIPPI.

The Washington Globe of Thursday says that it now turns out that Judge Lynch is really elected Governor of Mississippi. The Globe gives the official returns which it appears that Lynch's majority is 436. Lynch 9876—Russells 9441.

In regard to the U. S. Senator, the Louisville Journal of the 14th inst contains the following letter from Natchez:

If Plumer gives his strength to Poindexter which many believe that he will do, Poindexter will be elected on the first ballot. According to Walker's own statement, Poindexter has 36 votes out of 55; Plummer 12; Pray and Hinds some 5 or 6; and himself the balance. I am more inclined to believe, however, that Plummer will endeavor to elect Wilkins, and Walker's friends will vote for him in preference to either Plummer or Poindexter. We owe a debt of gratitude to Plummer. To his indefatigable exertions we are much indebted for our glorious victory.

The Whig Convention in Maryland has nominated Gen. Harrison for President, and John Tyler of Virginia for Vice President.

The second edition of the *Reply to Dr. Channing's Slavery*, appeared on Saturday evening—the first having been exhausted on the day of publication. It seems to be received with much favor.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the nomination at Harrisburg of Gen. Harrison, says:—We have hitherto entirely misunderstood the sentiment of the people, if the votes of these Conventions reflect either the general sense of the Antislavery, or of the Whigs who are not Antislavery, in the State.

South Carolina. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says:—We have received from Columbia, South Carolina, the Report of the Joint Committee of Federal Relations on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists in the non-Slaveholding States. The committee sanctions the doctrine and tone of the message. The resolutions are of a lofty, imperative strain, and exact a great deal from the governments of the non-slaveholding states. They, together with the Report, were unanimously adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina.

"STAND BACK A LITTLE,"

Said an old gentleman, a very lively little boy who was pressing very closely to the edge of a mill race where some people were digging "stand back a little, the ground will cave in with you." He had hardly got the words through his teeth, before the event anticipated occurred—the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed to me applicable to a great many cases of common occurrence in life.

A disposition to push toward so fast and too far has been the apt of many a fine fellow, while an unfortunate diffidence has consigned a great many to unmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these two extremes, deviation from which on either side not always be followed by bad consequences.

Stand back a little would say to a man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men, spreading abroad his own fame, and setting those things for himself, that should be left for others to say for him. Stand back, and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself, others will only esteem you more highly being left to make the discoveries themselves. By mixing with an honest emulation a due proportion of modesty, you will at least reach as high a place as your merits entitle you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a torrent of disgust.

Stand back little, I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow themselves into offices, for which their elders in year and in services are candidates. Stand back your time will come by and by—a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the character of the young—stand back, it is better to wait until you are solicited to accept, than begin when you will be obliged to solicit for posts, either of honor or profit. Besides, very few perfectly honest office holders, who depend on themselves for a livelihood, are found to be among the "fat kine."

Stand back a little, I would say to such as are engaged in wild projects and expensive speculation, before they had great experience and sound judgment matured by time and opportunity. This matter of going rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine—and it is far better to go along with the world in the old beaten track, gathering sixpences, than to hazard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as often retard as speed the journey of prosperous life.

Stand back a little, I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to put their neighbors off the course, by underbidding and low shuffling; the people will find you out by and by, if you push forward in this way, and ten to one in the end you will come off with your breeches in the gutter; stand back, rest upon your merit—if that won't support you nothing else will.

In fine—it would be well for us all to stand back a little—there would be less crowding and jostling one another—and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily.

Another Walk among the Ruins.—I took another walk among the ruins, yesterday morning. What crowds of ladies in the prettiest dresses are tampering over bricks, dust, granite blocks, and piles of rubbish! All Wall street is alive from morning till night. The side walks are blocked up with brokers, porters, merchants, strangers, females and all sorts of people. I tried to get along South street from Wall. Here is already erected a shanty for the masons and builders. The Irish laborers are hard at work in every direction.

Throughout the whole ruins, the hammer is going—not in the way of building, but excavating. Carts are driving—and the old streets are beginning to make their appearance on the removal of the rubbish. At no one period before the fire did ever that part of the city present so crowded a scene.

The quantity of French goods destroyed is very great. Out of 27 French importing merchants, 23 have been completely burnt out. There are now only four in the city, and of these only one of any magnitude. H. Beersdam & Co. French goods have advanced 12 per cent.

About 1200 packages of Manchester Print goods were alone destroyed in Exchange Place commonly called Calico Row. Of linens, also, a large quantity have been destroyed—we have heard no estimate of this.

Stephen Whitney has lost \$50,000 in houses and real estate. John Suden probably \$200,000 in stores and Insurance stocks. Dr. Hosack who died yesterday only saved \$20,000 dollars.

About 100 crockery stores were completely destroyed, and also 9 or 10 hardware.

John Lang of the Gazette, loses very heavily in Insurance stocks. Boorman & Johnston's loss will not be as great as first imagined.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the division among the Antislaverys of Pennsylvania, on the Presidency, says: "It is certainly a subject of the deepest regret, that so much division should exist in a case in which union and concert are so necessary." The Intelligencer has not been particularly distinguished in its efforts to prevent division among Antislaverys. If we remember rightly, it was very desirous of and encouraged the division in New York, when the New York Congressmen undertook to transfer the Antislavery party to Mr. Clay.

By the way, will not the Intelligencer publish Mr. Webster's Antislavery letter? When it does, we hope to see a reason given why it declined publishing the letters of Richard Rush and John Quincy Adams, on the same subject.—Boston Press.

Insensibility. It is not excitement, but insensibility, that is to be deprecated on the part of the people. The pestilence of slavery has so infected our land, as to need much thunder and lightning, and a strong tempest, to counteract its noisome putridity, and restore a pure and healthy atmosphere. This republic may be likened to a noble being who is covered with wounds, and bruises and putrifying sores, and who, because we have thrust our probe into the bone, is struggling furiously, and insisting that we have murderous designs upon his life. His amazing strength is cheering evidence that his disease is not unto death. Liberator.